Bishop had an appreciative eye for a magnificent colored marbles. The entrance doors are magprospect. No grander view can be had in Mex- nificent samples of wood carving. The high altar ico than the vista of the snow-capped Popocatepetl | is the costliest and incomparably the finest in



with bronzes and inlaid pictures. A great bfonze mound-builders of Cholula, eight miles away, had founded their city and temple where this wonderful panorama passed before their eyes morning and evening. Their hideous-visaged god crowing that mysterious pile surveyed a prospect which to-day fires the blood of the most sluggish traveller. It was probably in order to establish a Spanish centre of civilization near the native city which had been ruthlessly destroyed by city which had been ruthlessly destroyed by aisles are richly decorated. The wrought iron in the case, Cortes that the site of Puebla de los Angeles gratings closing the choir toward the altar are was chosen. Then the angelic visitation was invented as a convenient expedient for diverting the religious fanaticism of the natives and sub-

stituting for it a species of Christian mysticism. Whoever founded Puebla had the instinct of a modern sanitary engineer. The city stands on the raised by drainage conducted under impossible conditions, the lakes being higher than the city, Puebla has all the advantages of a healthful site. It is one of the cleanest of cities. There are gangs | tellectual resources of the people. The Anglo-

and Ixtaccihuatl looming up in the west, with Catholic America, being fashioned of onyx and Orizaba's splendid white cone in the east, and many other Mexican marbles, and ornamented grim, melancholy Malinche in the north, The with bronzes and inlaid pictures. A great beforze

among the most artistic effects of the cathedral. Such a building as this commands the respect and admiration of the most cynical Protestant who enters the massive portals. The sneer raised for larceny, and held Bernard Goldstein, of No. 21-2 by the guide's assertion that one of the thorns Carmine st., in \$1,500 bail for receiving stolen goods. of the Crucifixion crown is encased above the bish- The truckmen were in the employ of Isnac Peyser. easy slope of a billside, and unlike other Mexican op's seat is concealed when the magnificent effects of who has an office at Broadway and Fourth-st. towns of the first rank, is thoroughly drained. a temple which is a monument of an enduring faith lives at No. 428 East Seventy-eighth-st. On Thurs- in the near future to supply hot-water baths for While the death-rate of the National capital is are studied in detail. With the Cathedral of day afternoon Downer took a case of goods, contain-Puebla as the finest religious structure on the ing forty-five pairs of trousers, owned by continent, Mexican art and architecture assume a dignity which raises one's estimation of the in-

which can be mentioned in the same breath with

The transition from the Cathedral to the pyra-

mid mound of Cholula is a natural one, for it

American civilization in comparison with one of

the mighty works of the mysterious races who

STREET IN PUEBLO.

preceded the overrated Aztecs of the time of

Cortes. It is approached by tramear across the

Atoyac Valley-a long ride of six or eight miles;

or it can be reached by the Interoceanic Railway

The grass-grown pyramid mound is in the centre

of a straggling Indian town, containing a plaza

and as many as twenty old churches, some of

which have been closed and practically abandoned,

What may have been at the time of the Spanish

conquest a pyramid with a truncated top is now

a steeply terraced hill, with a road leading to the

summit, which is crowned with the little chapel

of Nuestra Senora de los Remedios. This is not

the church erected by Cortes after the temple

of Quetzalcoatl was demolished, but a later

construction with double towers and an ill-

proportioned dome. The aspect of this ancient

nound has been so completely transformed by

Spanish embellishment and road-making and by

decades of vegetation that it is now impossible

to determine what were its original proportions.

That it was of artificial construction is evident

from the fresh cut made at its base for the rail-

way bed, adope brick and fragments of lava and limestone being plainly seen. Even if the ex-aggerations of Cortes are rejected as unworthy of

aggerations of Cortes are rejected as unworthy of credence, the pyramid mound bears on its face testimony to its genuineness as a construction of a race superior to the Aztecs. Whether built by Olmecs or Toltecs, it was a mound constructed for religious worship in the centre of a fortified city. If the mound-builders came from the north, they improved their opportunity for education during their southern residence, for their architectural work here and at Teotihuacan is vastly superior to the crude hummocks found in the Mississippi Valley and in the southwestern States. If they came from Central America and the Isthmus, they brought with them arts which flourished at a very early date among the Peruvian mountains.

mountains.

Cortes was merelless in is depredations when he despoiled Choluia and overthrew the idols and abominations of the mysterious mound; but railway engineers have been even more ruthless in their invasion of historic memorials. It is impossible for the visitor even with a learned guidebook in his hand to experience any feeling of veneration for the ancient pile when he alights

places the most finished product of Spanish-

this majestic and artistic pile.



THE CATHEDRAL. Saxon has not built a temple in the new world

of prisoners constantly employed in the roadways, and police inspection is most thorough. The visitor who drives out to the fortifications on the crests of Guadalupe and Loreto is in raptures over the view of the city, with its undulating levels, its yellow, blue, pink and white domes; its avenues of fir trees, in the old Pasco, the brown, gray and red facades of the churches, the fine lines of the tower of San Francisco, and the magpificent cathedral pile. Puebla, however, is not only a handsome town when seen from a distance under favorable conditions of light, but also when clesely inspected in detail. It is largely built of granite, and has many massive structures on its broad thoroughfares. It is a city of churches, hospitals, charitable institutions, colleges and theatres. Glazed tiles are used not only in the church domes, to produce the effect of mosaics in the strong sunlight, but also in the business blocks and public hospitals, to break the cold uniformity of stone facades. Wrought ironwork is also employed for ornamental effects, and there are signs of originality in the street architecture. The central square is one of the handsomest in Mexico, and every afternoon and evening it is filled with promenaders while the band is playing. Even more attractive is the old Pasco, with the thurch of San Francisco and Dolores Chapel at is entrance, facing a monastery, which has been converted into the headquarters for the military. There is a newer alameda, but



CHOLULA PYRAMID.

one retains its hold upon popaffection. Here is the stone bridge wer the Atoyac commanding the approaches to the battlefields of the 5th of May and the defeat of the French by Diaz; and there are clusters of historic churches close at hand. Opposite the band-stand is the Monte Carlo of Puebla, where every form of gambling is conducted day and

Puebla is a manufacturing centre of growing importance, and promises to rival Leon when the oceanic is in operation to the coast, as it will be in a few weeks. This is a competing line of the old railway to Vera Cruz, and will double the transportation facilities of the city, which was ide-tracked by the English engineers. There are ries here for producing cotton cloth, potteries of various kinds, glassware, matches, soap many other articles. It is also the centre of the Mexican onyx quarries and tiles are made ere with a fair degree of taste and efficiency.

PUEBLA AND CHOLULA.

A MODERN CITY AND AN ANCIENT PYREMIN MONDERS.

A MODERN CITY AND AN ANCIENT PYREMIN MONDERS.

AND CHOLULA.

THE REAL PROPERTY AND MONT PROPERTY OF THE HANDOMETY AND MONT PROPERTY ORDEROVERS OF THE HANDOMETY AND MONT PROPERTY OF THE HANDOMETY OF

KILLED ON AN ELEVATED ROAD.

STRUCK BY AN ENGINE-HOW DID HE GET IN THE WAY!

Hugh J. McDonald, a carpenter, twenty-five years ld, who lived at No. 117 East One-hundred andfifth-st., and was said to have been drunk in a neighbo ng liquor-store late on Saturday night, was killed by a train on the elevated railroad at Third-ave, and Onehundred and-sixth-st. yesterday morning. An up train, drawn by locomotive No. 20, reached the One-hundredand-sixth-st, station ten minutes before 6 o'clock and was coming to a standstill when the locomotive struck McDonald, a few feet beyond the north end of the plat form. Carl Rhall, the engineer, and William Shurts, the fireman, did not see McDonald before he was struck. They felt a jar and looked out of the cab. McDonald's body lay partly on the track under the locomotive, and partly on the footway beside the track. His skull had been crushed and his death had been

Nobody could tell how McDonald came to be on the rack so near the end of the platform. Possibly he had fallen off the platform and had crawled along the track a few feet before the train reached the station. Hugo Alexander, the ticket agent, who was acting also as gateman at the station at that hour, could not renember having seen McDonald pass out on the platform. On the middle track, between the up and down stations, was a long line of empty cars that had been played eight months in the year, and which are a great standing there all night. Possibly McDonaid had gone

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY DISCOVERED. Justice Ford at Jefferson Market Police Court

resterday committed two truckmen, Robert Downer and George H. Spaulding, in \$2,500 bail for trial & New, clothiers at No. 649 Broadway, to Goldstein's sick, a day nursery for working mothers, a kinder store and sold it for \$20. He received \$8 on ac count. Downer, with Spaulding, drove to Goldstein's place again on the following day and left a big case was owned by S. & J. Werner, clothiers, at No. 740 Broadway. He then drove away.

After they went Goldstein repacked the clothing in another case and destroyed the case in which the goods were originally. Downer returned to Goldstein's a few hours afterward, and while they were haggling about the price, Detectives Cooney and Sullivan, of the Mercerst. Squad, entered the store and placed both under arrest. The detectives had been watching the couple for several days. On saturday afternoon they caught Spandding. When arraigned before the magistrate Spandding refused t say anything. Downer pleaded guilty, and Goldstein said not guilty.

ROYS TRY TO GOR MISS MARTINOT'S HOUSE.

The private house of Miss Sadie Martinot, the actress for the last week has been staying at th Plaza Hotel, where she is under treatment for a sor throat. She left the house in the cars of her coach man, John Nevins. During the absence of Nevins a 3 o'clock in the afternoon Tae two boys forced oper the basement gate, then broke a side-glass, through which one of them inserted his arm and pulled back the bolts of the door. Mrs. Stebbins, who lives in the adjoining house, saw the burglars at work and gave the alarm. This frightened the youngsters and they ran away. Detective Carev, of the Twentiethst. police station, saw the boys running and arrested them on suspicion. He had hardly reached the them on suspicion. He had hardly reached the police station with his prisoners when he met Nevlins, who reported the attempted burglary. The boys then confessed having been the burglars who broke into the house. They gave their names as Henry Bohes, Sourteen years old, of No. 80 Christopherst., and Edward Short, aged seventeen years, of No. 744 Greenwichst. Justice Ford at Jefferson Market Police Court yeareday committed the boys for trial in \$1,000 but each

THE CHILD WAS PLAYING NEAR THE CORPSE Henry Ottmann, the middle-aged janitor of the building No. 140 Crosby st., committed suicide yester day. His home was over "The House of Lords," a liquor store at Houston and Crosby ets. Last week he quarrelled with his wife, who left him and took her baby with her. His little son, four years old, remained with him. Ottmann drank freely in the liquo store on Saturday night, and was intoxicated when he went to his rooms about midnight. Before he left the liquor store he said: "Unless things go differently with me I'll kill myself." About noor vesterday Mrs. Bennett, a neighbor, entered Ott mann's rooms to see if his little boy had plenty it cat. She found the clid playing in one of the rooms. In another room she discovered oftimagn's body hanging from a doorport. He had been dead some hours then, as his besty was cold. Despondent on account of trouble with his wife was supposed to have caused his suicide.

A FAULTY CORNERSTONE DISPLACED. Chicago, March 22 (Special).-Members of the Mason fraternity here are in sure distress. The great corne stone of their temple, laid with such pomp and corn mony, lies in pieces on the sidewalk at State and Ran dolph sts. An investigation will be necessary. On Friday evening a gang of workmen began the task of placing in position a big iron column, which should have passed through a square hole in the cornerstone but the hole was too small. Plans and specification were consulted, and the bosses, having convinced then elves that their material had been made according selves that their material had been made according to drawings, ordered the workmen to take the corner stone down. It was built in sections, and in spite of the fact that the Geand Master had reported the work of laying it as truly and skilfully done, it was found to be in a crumbling and unsound condition. In a few minutes the unskilled laborers had undone what had taken skilled craftsmen hours to complete. Sections of the stone were scattered over the sidewalk, and the heavy column was lowered and boiled into its place.

SUICIDE WHILE CRAZED BY DRINK

Newburg, March 22 .- John Winne, a young railroad laborer, this afternoon ran out of his boarding house and, discarding his coat and shoes, began a wild dash through the streets of the city. After running like a madman for about a mile, he stopped at the river's edge, leaped into the water, and was drowned. body has not been recovered. Winne's parents live in Haverstraw. It is supposed that he was crazed by

THE PASTEUR GERM-PROOF FILTER.

what had never been done before-made a filter that renoves disease grans from water. Up to the time of the
invention of the Pasteur, filtration did not go beyond straining water, and that in an imperfect manner.

The Pasteur system accomplishes perfect filtration, removing all suspended matter and germs, supplying pure,
scients, healthful water, so the world have made tests and
pronounced the filter germ-proof and far super-or to any
other system. The filter is very simple, easily and quickly
chansed, and practical for use wherever pure water is
desired.

For catalogue and prices call on or address THE PASTEUR CHAMBERLAIN FILTER CO.,



THE REV. DR. JOHN L. SCUDDER. people and improve both their manners and morals. multiplying so rapidly, such an institution seems to be

Lots have been purchased next to the Jersey City Tabernacle, at York and Henderson sts., and a considerable part of the \$150,000 called for has been secured. There is now in operation a free public library and reading-room, a gymnasium superintended by an tenpins and billiards are offered at one-half the price charged in the saloons. Capacions outside grounds, within ten minutes' walk, have been provided, where baseball, football, tennis and other games can be boon to those who are compelled to stay in the city girls; also an orchestra and oratorio society for young men and women. Cheap but elevating entertainments are given to the masses from time to time, which are

highly appreciated and largely attended. MR. SCUDDER TALKS ABOUT HIS PLANS.

"With all this useful work," says the Rev. John L. Scudder, the paster of the Tabernacle, "we feel that thus far we have only made a beginning. Through and the generosity of our patrons and friends we hope two or three cents and build a swimming tank for the young, to establish a dispensary for the needy garten for neglected children, a clothing depart ment, where contributions of slightly worn appare place again on the following day and left a big case can be sorted and kept in readiness for the worthy of ready-made clothing valued at 8800. This property poor, a coffee house and wood yard attachment, a penny-bank, a newsboys' home, a boarding-house for working girls, a manual training-school supplying instruction in various branches, enabling the rising eneration to become intelligent workers and obtain an honest livelihood, fresh air excursions, and on money to the sea for weak and sickly children.
Other helpful departments will be added as our funds increase and the occasion demands.

"Much will be gained by bringing such a multi-

farious work under one roof and management, Great enterprises, if Wisely conducted, can be more eco omically operated than a variety of small ones. milding fund is slowly but steadily increasing. the institution is run upon strictly business principles, and the trustees have resolved never to run in debt, we can proceed no faster than the funds are forthcoming. In view of the opportunity and need in lower Jersey City, we appeal for who love their fellow-men and believe in a style of philanthropy which helps men to help themselves. which treats the poorer classes like men, rather than as paupers, and enables them to do on a large cale what they are individually powerless to ac complish. In this day, when Socialism is rampant, when drunkenness, vice and crime are so fearfully prevalent and the rabble rules the city, there is no cause that appeals of londly for prompt and gen-erous support as this practical method of uplifting and evangelizing the masses. It appeals to people of all denominations and no denomination; to the good citizen as well as the disciple of Christ.

"The time has come for the wealthy classes to show that capital is not merciless and unsympathetic, by establishing and plentifully endowing such institution are herein described. It has been the fashion fo rich men to lavish money for colleges which minister to the few; let it be fashionable hereafter to endow institutions that minister to the masses. It is well to put \$50,000 into a memorial window in the House of God, but is it not far better to apply this sum to a more practical use in elevating our fellow-men! A ome building dedicated to humanity in the name of Christ is a finer monument to leave behind us than a granite shaft or marble vault in Greenwood Cemeters It is well to give to foreign missions, but can we affore to neglect the heathen at home and allow broad acre of humanity to lapse into barbarism and anarchy The march of current events forces us to think upon these things most seriously. As the wealthier classes have been constantly emigrating from lower Jersey City to New-York, Brooklyn and to the Oranges., we invoke aid from all these quarters. William II. Turner of No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, is the authorized treasurer of the People's Palace Work and will promptly acknowledge all contributions."

A SKETCH OF THE TABERNACLE'S PASTOR. Mr. Scudder, the pastor of the Tabernacie and projector of the People's Palace Work, was born in India and comes from good missionary stock. His grand-father was the Rev. Dr. John Sendder, one of the sidewalk for assistance with his night-club with the carliest missionaries to India, and his father was the celebrated Dr. Henry Martyn Scidder, who, after twenty-two years of service in India, was settled in Brooklyn over the Central Congregational Church and subsequently over Plymonth Church, Chicago. Six uncles, two brothers and one sister have also served in foreign missionary fields. It is not a wonder that he enjoys working among the masses in lower Jersey City, and takes it kindly when people facetiously remark that, like his ancestors, he is engaged in foreign missionary fields. celebrated Dr. Henry Martyn Scheder, who, after twenty-two years of service in India, was settled in Brooklyn over the Central Congregational Church and mark that, like his ancestors, he is engaged in foreign mission work. Mr. Sendder was born in 1853, edn cated in Brooklyn and fitted for Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1874. He was an ap scholar, stood high in his class and also took great in terest in all manner of athletic sports, for which he en tertains an undiminished affection to-day. He was first-baseman on the university nine for two years and was accounted one of the best football players in col-From Yale he passed to the Union Theological seminary, and after graduation and European travel. he preached in Massachusetts for several years and in 1882 he assumed the pastorate of the First Congregational Church in Minneapolis. This church is near the Minnesota State University and is largely attended by the professors and students. President Cyrus Northrop seing one of the parishioners. Mr. Scudder's career in the West was remarkably successful. His church be rame one of the leading institutions in the State and was especially popular with the young people of the In 1886, owing to the ill-health of his wife, he was obliged to come East, and accepted a call to the ersey City Tabernacle, which was looking for a wide wake Western man. Under his vigorous leadership it has become the largest church in the Congregational order in New-Jersey, excepting perhaps the Church of Montelair. From a membership of 325 it has run up to between 600 and 700.

The Tabernacle is a typical downtown church, being only six blocks from the Cortlandt Street Ferry, and vet, while other religious organizations were dying out. it has steadily forged ahead. Mr. scudder attribute this to the manner in which his church has adapted itself to its surroundings. The preaching is erisp and clear, and seldom exceeds thirty minutes. The music

to the Cities, with Special Reference to New-Jersey."
Dr. A. H. Bradford, of Montclair, spoke of Mr. Scudder's work in terms of the highest approval, referring to the pastor and his wife as "the unique, enthusiastic, tire, ess. John L. Scudder and wife—a splendid team of consecrated workers, who aiways pull and pull to gether." Mrs. Scudder was formerly Miss Alice May Abbott, a sister of Surrogate Abbott, of Brooklyn. Continuing, Dr. Bradford said: "There is a building which will seat 1.000 people, and an organization compact and efficient. The location is aimost peerless. Mr. and Mrs. Scudder are hampered by no worn-out theories. Behind them is a splendid history. Their consecration is matched by their commonsense—a rare thing in these days. They realize that men must be saved for the present before they can be saved for the future. The Tabernacle is a favorite resort for the future. The Tabernacle is a favorite resort for the young. It opens its doors alike to the stranger and the poor. It has already a reading-room, symnasium and howling-alley, where are attracted more than can be accommodated, and many of whom are led from this place of healthful amusement into the adjoining church. So successful has this department been that one of the leading saloon-keepers in the neighborhood recently said: That has got to stop over there, or Scudder will knock us out completely. However it may be elsewhere, here is a locality in which the philanthropy which takes a Bible in one hand must take bright and entertaining life in the other, and use both equally if it would make a lasting impression. More attractive and cheaper resorts must be provided than saloons and brothels. At present there are no parlors open to thousands except those which the devil furnishes, and furnishes lavishly; no opportunities for amusement except those tied to intemperance and vice; no places for enjoyment except those whose doors take hold on death. In this region, to have its best effect, the gospel of a better environment must be proclaimed,

better environment must be proclaimed, at the same persons.

"The wise and efficient workers in the Tabernacle, with a few of us outside, have been laving plans for a larger enterprise, and the appeal has already been made, to which some churches and individuals have responded. The purpose is to make the Tabernacle the centre of a series of institutions which will be first for the spiritual, and then for the moral, intellectual and social improvement of the outlying region. Already lots for the new work have been purchased and paid for. A circular commending the movement has been issued which bears the names of Drs. MacArthur and Judson, among Baptists; Drs. Crosby, Parklurst and Van Dyke, among Presbyterians; Drs. Taylor, R. S. Storrs, Behrends and Meredith, among Congressationalists; Phillips Brooks, Dr. Rainsford and Heber Newton, among Episcopalians; and Drs. Coe and Brett, of the Reformed Church. It is hoped that in the near future this small beginning will grow into a beneficent and inspiring power in a locality which now seems given over to rum, and the rule of politicians of scarcely Spartan integrity."

A BIG POLISH CELEBRATION.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION OF THE "NEW CONSTITUTION."

An interesting celebration will be held in this city on May 4. The celebration is in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the acceptance of what was called the "New Constitution" of Poland, unanimously adopted by the Double Diet on May 3, 1791, and which led directly to the division of the Polish Kingdom by Russia, Austria and Prussia. This new constitution guaranteed the civil and political rights of the people and the cities and made the office of King hered instead of elective. The party in Poland opposed to the new order of things called in Russia, then ruled by Catherine II, and the battle of Dubienka was fought on July 17, 1792, at which Kosciusko fell.

All the Polish societies in the United States will take part in the ceremonies and celebration, and some societies are expected from different parts of Poland. On Sunday, May 3, there will be a solemn high mass in the Church of St. Stanislaus, No. 43 Stanton-st. On Monday there will be a Pontifical high mass in the same church, after which there will be a pr cession to Union Square of all the ecclesiastical, military and benevolent Polish societies. At Union square the crowds will be addressed by Mrs. Kraemer in English on the subject of "Poland in 1793, and the Thanks Due to the United States for the Hospitality Shown to the Exiles." From Union Square the societies, the members of which will be dressed in the Polish National costumes of 1793, will parade to Sulzer's Harlem River Park, where there will be a piente. In the evening, there will be a mass-meeting picule. In the evening, there will be a mass-meeting in Cooper Union. During the march from Union square tableaus will be presented on frucks emblematic of Poland. Among the subjects represented will be Poland in the height of her power and prosperity, Poland divided, Poland in captivity, represented by Poles in chains guarded by selfiers with drawn swords dressed in Russian, Austrian and Prussian costumes, and a group representing Koseinsko and his soldiers, it is expected that at least 5,000 men and women in costume will parade, and thousands more from all parts of the country will participate in the celebration.

NEWSDEALERS OPPOSE THE KIOSKS.

The New-York newsdealers are aroused against the of newspapers and magazines. A meeting of the terday at 4 p. m. at No. 267 West Thirty-fourth-st. to consider this subject, which had come up at the meetng of a week previous. The president, T. J. Mc-Bride, presided, and in opening the meeting he said that, while the general object of the association was to advance the common interests of the newsdealers, they had at that time specially to protest against the osed erection of news-klosks in the streets of New-The company would have the authority and protection of law for as many kiosks as it wanted to erect, and this, he thought, would withdraw that authority and protection from news-stands already doing business. At any rate, it would practically drive the newsdealers out of business. He hoped that they would make such a formidable protest that it would have an unmistakable effect on the committee of the board of Aldermen at the hearing on Wednesday.

Mr. Nieuwland, of the committee appointed last week to prepare the protest of the association, said that the committee, ten in number, had decided to appear in a body before the committee of the Board of Aldermen, and that decision of the committee was ratified by the organization. ization.

meeting voted to make the hall No. 207 West

The meeting voted to make the half No. 255 Wess.
Thirty-fourth-st. the headquarters of the association.
James Mack was elected vice-president. A committee
of five was appointed to draft by-laws, and a committee of ten was mimed to promote the interests of
the organization and increase the membership.

ENTERPEISING MILK MERCHANTS ARRESTED.

For some time grocers and milk dealers in Harlem have had their filled milk cans taken away from in front of their stores before they "opened up" in the morning. The police were told of these depredations and the police officers on guard were warned to keep a watchful eye on these thieves. So when Police Officer F.tzsimmens, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, at an early hour yesterday saw two men drive up to John Murphy's grocery store, at No. 1,891 Second-avin a milk wagon, and take a can of milk and load it on their wagon, his suspicions were aroused. the men attempted to drive off he ordered them to stop, and on their refusal to do so, he grasped the horses by the bridles with one hand and rapped the sidewalk for assistance with his night-club with the

If you have a COLD OR COUGH. ACUTE OR LEADING TO

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OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

OF LIME AND SODA IS SURE CURE FOR IT. is preparation contains the atimulating properties of lypophosphites and fine Norwegian Cod Liver Oil-by paysicians all the world over. It is as palatable lik. Three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver A perfect Emvision, better than all others made, all forms of Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis,

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SCROFULA, and as a FLESH PRODUCER there is nothing like SCOTT'S EMULSION. Let no one by profuse explanation or impudent entreaty induce you to accept a Beware of imitations.—The original SCOTT'S SION is put up only in Salmon color wrapper, for sate by ALL DRUGGISTS.



-the woman who doesn't use Pearline; behind in her work, too, both in quantity and qua-lity. With Pearline, work is easier and better. Clothes can be washed without being worn out; cleaning can be done without scouring and scrubbing. All that it does is done without danger; the only danger

Beware peddled from door to door first quality goods do not require such desperate methods to sell them. PEARLINE sells on its menufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

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NO MIDDLE PROFITS DIRECT FROM WORKSHOP

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The styles are as correct and the workmanship as

good as similar wares sold elsewhere-often at the See the quaintness in design and beauty of finish of

our Bedroom Suits, in price from \$550 to \$18.00. Very attractive is the display we make in article for Parlor and Library furnishing. Suits and odd pieces especially adapted for City Flats, uncommon,

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Reproductions of all the antique styles in Dining-Room Furniture, at very moderate prices. For instance, High-back Colonial Dining Chairs in Leather,



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RENAISSANCE EMBROIDERIES

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GOOD LAMPS give more comfort article used in a house. The more than one million "ROCHESTER" Lemps YOU we have made and sold tell of its euperiority over all others. Every style
and price for Horse, Hotel, Store, Church,
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TONIC AND NUTRITIVE

Prepared with Cinchona and Cocoa.

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BUGEAUD'S WINE is recommended with confidence to all persons requiring a tonic treatment, whether to combat Ansunia, Chlorosis, Perers, Stomach Troubles and other debilitating affections, or to promote speedy convalencence.

It promptly and surely relievat and dispels weakness and general latigue from whatever came arising.

BUGEAUD'S TINE has an exquisite taste, thus combining the useful and the agreeable, fold to all the principal chemists.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS

The North German Lloyd steamship Trave, which d slowly worked her way through the thick fog, ar rived here yesterday. Among her passengers were R. H. Bruce, L. C. Benton, Max Dittel, John A. German, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Raymond, Captain and Mrs. Kendrick, B. Machmann, James E. Harna, George Butler, F. Taylor, Thomas Spurries, Mrs. Kathi Partheymuller, Benjamin A. Rives and Alex-

A late arrival yesterday was La Bretagne, of the A late arrival yesterday was La Bretagne, of the French line. She left Havre in a storm and ran into another one when nearing here. Her mid-Atlantic passage, however, was in splendid wenther. Among her passengers were P. Van den Abeele, Mr. and Mrs. Alexandre, Beni Aznar, W. Andrews, F. Kellogg Sachert, F. P. Connel, H. Le Prince, A. Lyman, Count and Countess Etienne de Maleyssie, Viscount de Maleyssie, J. L. Mason, Dr. Ferdinand Packlem, Marley Stears, Dr. H. W. Schreiber, Charles Saniley, A. Spilmann and H. M. de Thysebaert.

ARRIVAL OF A NOTED ENGLISH SINGER. Charles Santley, the well-known English baritons singer, arrived here yesterday on the steamship La Bretagne. Mr. Santley was reticent in his replies to a Tribune reporter, simply saying that he was on his way to Canada and was in the hands of his on his way to Canada and was in the lands of manager, but after a tour in Canada he would sing in the chief cities of the United States. "I small be glad to give all the information I can," he said, "as soon as I again touch American soil, but understand, my manager is my mouthpleee, and until I see him I can say nothing, except that I shall be back in London about the middle of May." Mr. Santley started for Montreal last night.